

## Value of the Forests

"How many leaves do you think a tree has?" asked the man who had read it all up, stopping his friend in the park. "Of course you don't know. Some birches have 200,000, and each leaf has 100,000 mouths. I know of a sixty-year-old beech that had 35,000 leaves and a thirty-five-year old one that had only 3,000.

"Those 35,000 leaves, dried, weighed only ten pounds, and the 3,000 dried only three-quarters of a pound. But they do tremendous work in a season. During a spring and summer birches and lindens have been found to exhale 600 or 700 pounds of water per pound of dry leaves; the ash tree about 500; beeches, 400; maples, 400 and oaks, 250. The conifers give out about 100 pounds a tree. To stagger you still more, an acre of beech forest of, say, 500 trees would exhale about 2,000,000 pounds.

"And the funniest part of it all to me is that the water in a tree, or the moisture, really amounts to more than half the weight of the tree, or from 55 to 60 per cent, while the wood weighs but 40 to 45 per cent. In a big forest what you don't see weighs more than what you do see. Funny, isn't it.

"As to forests and water," continued the tree man, "I learned that a partial cutting down of the Volga

river valley forests had the tremendous effect of lessening so great an area of water as the Caspian sea. I figured the comparison, and found that, pro rata, six feet of water would be taken off Lake Superior, eight off Lake Michigan, eighteen off Lake Erie and twenty-seven off Lake Ontario. I was staggered.

"Then I found that deforestation, as we call it, has robbed the Vistula river of twenty-six inches of water, the magnificent Rhine of twenty-eight inches, and the beautiful blue Danube of fifty-five inches. Let me hit you nearer home. The Hudson has been called a drowned river because the sea encroaches upon it. But you're drowning it more now by your deforestation, and you'd better hurry up with these Adirondack lands. The salt water now, they say, goes up to Hastings.

"The Schuykill is less in volume than ever. So is the Mohawk, and so is the Connecticut. Even the fish left the lower part of the Savannah river but they're trying to do something with that water now.

"Another queer thing is that Christopher Columbus' son, Fernando, who crossed the ocean with him, was the first man to start the question of forests causing rainfall by his observations of the wealth of vegetation on the Island of Jamaica."—New York Sun.

## Shrewd Trick of Banker

James Edoff of San Francisco and the Auditorium Hotel tells how the game of high finance was worked out in Nevada in the '60's. He says:

"I had a quasi uncle who was a banker in a town we will call Rosebud in Nevada. I was employed in his bank, where I saw some things, I can tell you. The distance from Rosebud to Howling Hill was 140 miles and there were more holdups on that section of road in those days than anywhere in the United States.

"A man we will call R. D. Roberts, a millionaire, came into the bank one morning and told my uncle he wanted to buy exchange for \$5,000 on the bank of Howling Hill.

"All right," said my uncle; "it will cost you \$500."

"Roberts declared it was cheap at the price.

"Now, my uncle had no account with the bank at Howling Hill and no funds there. He had to draw on a San Francisco bank and request them to arrange the exchange for him. All this he told to Roberts.

"When Roberts was gone he said to me: 'Jim, go out and get a candle

box.' When I brought in the box he packed it full of sawdust, put \$5,000 in the middle of the sawdust, nailed down the box and addressed it to the cashier of the Howling Hill bank.

"I remember the stage wheeled right up past the door of the bank and on the front seat by the driver sat Roberts. My uncle came out with the box as the stage drew up.

"Here, Roberts, catch this," he called, and he tossed up the candle box to Roberts. 'As you go by the bank in Howling Hill throw it down, will you? It's some quartz of some mines here they want to look at. Don't forget it.'

"All right, I won't," said Roberts, and he tossed the box into the boot along with other odds and ends.

"That's how Roberts carried his own money and paid \$500 for the privilege," concluded Mr. Edoff.

Mr. Edoff is rich and prosperous now and is developing a literary turn. He is thinking strongly of writing a book of his reminiscences of early Nevada and California. He has hundreds of true stories, all as good as this one he told recently.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Carved Out a Kingdom

In new kilts and plaid and playing a pibroch of triumph on his pipes, John Farquharson Macrae, formerly of Scotland, but now of Tierra del Fuego, strode the gangway of a steamer in Liverpool the other day, bound once more for South America. During twenty-two years, spent for the most part among the hostile natives of the land's end of the Western continent, Macrae clung to his pipes as he clung to his Scottish accent. When he had no human companion to converse with his pibroch resounded over the waters of the Magellan strait.

As a youth he left his native heath for Argentina and reared cattle. After a few years he found himself in possession of 500 horses and a couple of thousand sheep.

These animals he marched 2,000 miles, with the aid of a compass and chart, to southern Patagonia. He watered and fed his flocks and herds with only five men to assist him, but at the end of a year of hunger and

thirst and fatigue he found himself in possession of a fine stretch of country over 80,000 acres in extent. After leasing this land for ten years he sought fresh territory and marched over into Tierra del Fuego.

He was the first Briton to penetrate into the country and the natives resented the intrusion. The tall Aonas and the stunted Yaghanas came in hordes, attacked his little castle and lay in wait for him with arrows.

An intrepid rider and an unerring shot, however, he would ride away concealed by the horse's body and shooting with deadly effect. For several years he carried his life in his hands, but at last the savages began to regard him with such respect and fear that they christened him "Sorto," the native equivalent for "the devil."

For some years the Scottish pioneer has been undisputed monarch of Tierra del Fuego, where he has amassed a fortune. It is with the bagpipes that he rules.

## Jewelry of the World

London is the greatest mart in the world for all precious stones. Hither are brought from the mines of South Africa, from the ocean reefs of Ceylon, from the jungles of Burma, diamonds, pearls and rubies. The finest stones in the world are bought and sold in London.

Britain is very proud of its jewelry trade. "Whatever they may say in Paris," remarked C. E. Newbegin, managing director of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, 112 Regent street, to an Express representative recently, "the fact remains that wealthy clients from all the world over come to London to buy jewelry.

"We are not insular in our ideas," continued Mr. Newbegin. "We go to Paris once or twice a year to study new designs, and sometimes we discover something original. But, as a rule, the jewelry of France is unsuit-

ed to the wearers of Britain. It is too flamboyant in style. There is an extravagant female clientele over there, delighting in the most expensive and obtrusive gems, which has no existence on this side of the channel."

Mr. Newbegin gave it as his opinion that the stocks in the great jewelry shops of Regent street and Bond street amounted in value to close on £5,000,000. Single stones costing from £2,000 to £7,000 are by no means uncommon.

This great wealth, while it rests in British hands, finds work for British labor. The foreign jeweler opens only one or two rooms in London. All his work is done abroad. He imports his manufactured jewelry free of duty, sells it at a high profit, and the money goes back to his native land without the payment of any income tax to the British exchequer.—London Daily Express.

## Not Like Mother's Make

"Like mother used to make"—ah, me! What memories are mine Of the old days and the plain ways Revived by that brief line!

In these degenerate times I wear The trousers of the day, With creases down the front of them And colors grave or gay; They're built upon the latest lines, And cost a pretty stake— And yet, ah me! those pants are not Like mother used to make.

My coats are done by tailor men Of such artistic taste That if the slightest wrinkle showed They'd think themselves disgraced; They turn me out in fashion's form, In which there's no mistake— And yet their coats are not at all Like mother used to make.

My shirts are cut by skillful hands From linen of the best, And fitted to me perfectly By every fitter's test; And eke my socks in every hue The rainbow dares to take— And yet those shirts or socks are not Like mother used to make.

My hair is cut by tonsors trained To wield the shears with skill That gives to every customer A high esthetic thrill; A hair's harmony is mine, In which no discords break— And yet the tonsor's cut is not Like mother used to make.

"Like mother used to make"—ah, me! What memories are mine Of the old days and the plain ways Revived by that brief line!—William J. Lampton, in Chicago Record-Herald Magazine.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They Are Doing.

After nearly four days of discussion, the House, by a vote of 326 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill, providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of 11 Republicans and six Democrats.

The closing hours of the debate were occupied by Messrs. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, and Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Mr. Williams, while supporting the minority measure, said he knew it could not pass, and complimented the Republicans for bringing in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them.

The speech of Mr. Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said that his needs and acts were sufficient answer to the "lies and slanders" which had been heaped upon him. The bill known as the Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the Attorney General and he only yielded to his colleagues on the committee on the Esch-Townsend bill, because he did not want the committee to be the target for scribbles, who wanted sensational headlines.

Personalities in the House. Not in recent years has the House witnessed such a spectacle as it did Monday with Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and William R. Hearst as the central figures. Both indulged in personalities of the gravest character, and so stirred the House as to arouse among certain members a feeling of the greatest indignation. Mr. Sullivan heaped upon Mr. Hearst a tirade of denunciation, while the latter, by implication, charged Mr. Sullivan with complicity in a murder.

The affair grew out of the recent discussion of the freight rate question in the House, when Mr. Sullivan inquired of Mr. Lamar, of Florida, who was favoring the Hearst bill, why Mr. Hearst did not defend his own bill, this being followed by a criticism of Mr. Sullivan in The New York American and Journal.

More Frequent Cotton Reports. The Senate heard ten witnesses in the Swayne impeachment trial Monday, and devoted the remainder of its time to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The major portion of the debate in connection with the appropriation bill was based on an amendment suggested by Mr. Bacon, providing for semi-monthly reports on the condition of the cotton crop, which was amended so as to cover the last five months of the year, and adopted.

Mr. Bacon, in offering his amendment, said that no provision could be incorporated in the bill that would be of so much importance to the cotton producers as this one. He traced the failure of the growers to secure profitable returns from last season's crop to the infrequency of the official reports. The loss in one month on this account had not been less than \$40,000,000. He also urged that the Secretary should publish a synopsis of the information on which his estimate is based, as well as the estimate itself. Mr. Proctor presented a letter from the chief statistician of the Agricultural Department, saying that the adoption of the Bacon cotton amendment would involve an additional expenditure of \$363,000 per annum.

Carnegie Will Testify. New York, Special.—Andrew Carnegie announced that he would go to Cleveland to testify against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in that city charged with obtaining large sums of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name. It is alleged that the signatures were forged. Mr. Carnegie's announcement was made after a subpoena ordering him to appear at court in Cleveland on March 6 had been served upon him.

Live Items of News. In view of the possibility that England may be dragged into the far Eastern war the Shipping World professes to find comfort in the fact that "the navy is to be strengthened by the addition of oak leaf embroidery to the present plain white slashes on the full dress coats of flag officers, but the gold lace edge of the slash will disappear and the oak leaf embroidery round the cuff with distinction lace is to be replaced lace."

August W. Machen and the Groffs were placed in the penitentiary at Moundsville.

Bees Routed Surveying Party. A surveyor in Pahang accidentally discovered a nest of bees, reports the Malay Mail. On seeing what he had done he turned and bolted through the jungle. But it was of no use, for a large number of the insects pursued him and stung him on the eyes, nose, cheeks, neck and hands. After a run of about a quarter of a mile, with the insects at work all the time, he fell, and the bees appeared to pass over him. But shortly afterward several of them returned to the charge. During his wild rush through the jungle the unfortunate surveyor tore and cut himself badly with thorns. Finally one of his coolies discovered him and took him back to his quarters. During this encounter some of the surveyor's coolies took refuge in an adjacent stream, but, nevertheless, they were also attacked, and finally had to bolt through the jungle.

New York's Odd Thermometer. New York city unconsciously provides an odd thermometer for loungers in Madison Square. This is the geyser-action fountain, which sends up a spurt of water every five seconds or so. In the summer its spray reaches a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and on the hottest days the bench warmers who sit about it can almost imagine themselves cool. As the weather gets colder the spurt becomes more and more subdued. After a frosty night it is a good deal more than an occasional heaving mound in the center of the pool. As the variation is given three to four inches for each degree, an old stager in the park with a keen eye can judge the temperature from it with remarkable accuracy, seldom erring more than two degrees from the official mark.

## RACE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Speech By President Roosevelt At Lincoln Dinner

IS CONSERVATIVE IN EXPRESSION

The Chief Executive Appeals to the North For Added Friendliness to the South Because of Conditions For Which the South is Not Alone Responsible and Makes Acknowledgments to Crusaders Against Lynching—Backward Race Must Be Trained Without Impeding Forward Race—Must Maintain Race Purity.

New York, Special.—As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in this city Monday night, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. He appealed to the North to make its friendship for the South all the greater because of the "embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible," declared that the heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, law officers, grand juries, public men and "great daily newspapers in the South who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching," and said that the problem was to "so adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type, that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers."

Among other things the President said:

The President's Address. In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus:

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. \* \* \* May not all having a common interest unite in a common effort to (serve) our common country? For my own part I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

VICE NEGRO'S ARCH ENEMY.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways to bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is vital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

NEIGHBORS CAN HELP MOST.

In the next place, the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it is wise to remember that each can normally do most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro let each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHING.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand jurors, the public men and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last twenty years. Let us uphold in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the

Right Reverend Robert Strange, bishop coadjutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of October 8, 1904:

MUST MAINTAIN RACE PURITY. The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races; a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. Civil law must not regulate social practices, Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing, as regards civil privileges, in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained.

NATIONAL DESTINY SAFE.

Let us be steadfast for the right; but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble; and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward our brothers, all our fellow-countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or of creed; a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages.

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the end triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together; and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution, and the common sense of all my countrymen.

PROBLEMS WILL VANISH.

The Southern States face difficult problems; and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section; and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land; the same in qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present; for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South Africa diamond mines.

In Mexico the Department of War is studying a project to establish night schools for the soldiers.

In Prussia the price of medicine is regulated by the State, a new price list being published every year.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

A battalion of Chinese soldiers, to be headed by a Chinese band, is being recruited from residents of New York City.

The Government of Venezuela has decided to give no titles to coal mines in the future, but to exploit all such mines under its own supervision and ownership.

Henry Hollenback, of Boulder Creek, Cal., was kicked over a 200-foot precipice by a mule. He only fell fifty feet and was rescued comparatively uninjured.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association, of Canada, the proposal to reduce the mortality benefit fund was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Postoffice Department of Great Britain has announced that it will hereafter accept wireless messages for transmission to ships at sea at the rate of thirteen cents a word.

An ingenious thief who secreted himself in a trunk addressed to the freight station at Smichow, in Austria, was captured after he had filled the trunk with miscellaneous valuables from other luggage.

The court has issued an order to the sheriff to sell Michigan City, Ind., "at auction to the highest bidder" to satisfy a judgment of \$11,000 against the town for injuries received by a young woman who fell through a sidewalk.

Doesn't Want to Die.

Dr. Abdul Hikmet, a Turkish resident in Paris, has been requested by the Turkish embassy to return within twenty days to Constantinople, where an order for his execution awaits him. The doctor recently published a violently-worded pamphlet charging the sultan with responsibility for the massacre of non-Mussulmans in the Turkish empire. He has appealed to the French government for protection.

## NEWS ITEMS FOR TAR HEELS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Galveston, steady   | 7 11-16 |
| New Orleans, firm   | 7-7 1/2 |
| Mobile, easy        | 7-7 1/2 |
| Savannah, quiet     | 7-7 1/2 |
| Charleston, quiet   | 7-7 1/2 |
| Wilmington, steady  | 7-7 1/2 |
| Norfolk, firm       | 7-7 1/2 |
| Baltimore, nominal  | 7-7 1/2 |
| New York, quiet     | 7-7 1/2 |
| Boston, quiet       | 7-7 1/2 |
| Philadelphia, quiet | 8-8 1/2 |
| Houston, steady     | 7-7 1/2 |
| Augusta, quiet      | 7 9-16  |
| Memphis, steady     | 7-7 1/2 |
| St. Louis, quiet    | 7-7 1/2 |
| Louisville, firm    | 7 11-16 |

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Strict good middling | 7-7 1/2 |
| Good middling        | 7-7 1/2 |
| Strict middling      | 7-7 1/2 |
| Middling             | 7-7 1/2 |
| Tinges               | 6 to 7  |
| Stains               | 5 to 6  |

North State News.

The committee agreed to report favorably Mr. Redwine's bill, preventing ticket and claim scalping. It provides that every claimant of a witness or jury ticket or of a county order, other than the one to whom it is issued, shall take oath as to the amount he paid for it, and shall receive from the county commissioners a sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the cost of the same. As bad as the weather was last night, when walking was next to impossible, a Senate and House committee met and heard arguments in favor of the bill establishing a State immigration bureau, this being the fourth meeting of the committee on this question. Immigration Commissioner Watson, of South Carolina, spoke last night as to what the bureau had accomplished for the State. Kuykendall, secretary of the State Real Estate Dealers' Association also made an address in support of the bill. It provides for a commissioner to be appointed by the Governor at a salary of \$2,500; a clerk at \$1,000, and \$7,500 for expenses. The bill received a favorable report, though several members of the committee were opposed to it.

The hour arriving for the special order—relative to the divorce bill—Mr. McNinch sent forward a substitute drawn by the minority of the judiciary committee. Mr. Alley sent forward a substitute for all bills. Several other members sent forward amendments to the committee bill, the McNinch bill and the Alley bill. Mr. Murphy, of Edgecombe, suggested that as the divorce bill, was the most important in the Legislature to be considered, and as none but the judiciary committee had yet been able to familiarize themselves with the question involved in the many bills presented, that all be printed and a certain time set for their consideration next week. Mr. McNinch was opposed to any further delay. Many members stated that they desired to be better informed on the subject before the matter came up for action, and it was ordered that the various bills and amendments be printed, and next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock we made a special order for their consideration.

Licenses were issued to 25 out of 34 applicants to practice law. Their names are as follows: J. G. Anderson, Halifax county; B. H. Crumpler, Sampson; T. J. Markham, Pasquotank; G. L. Spence, Pasquotank; W. H. Pace, Wake; P. C. McDuffie, Maryland; C. B. Denson, Wake; W. P. Cannady, Granville; T. F. Whitley, Halifax; Harry McMullen, Chowan; Preston Cotton, Pitt; G. M. Patton, Alamance; F. E. Fredericks, Wake; C. H. Mebane, Catawba; J. L. DeLaney, Mecklenburg; J. J. Brit, Buncombe; J. S. Styles, Buncombe; C. N. Melone, Buncombe; E. D. Broadhurst, Wayne; J. D. Langston, Wayne; W. R. Clegg, Moore; R. B. Chastine, Clay; R. O. Evertt, Martin; Paul Flaison, Wake; J. L. Williamson, Wayne.

The Secretary of State has authorized the Salisbury Hosiery Company to change its name to the Centaur Knitting Company.

Will Not Wait For Thaw.

Tokio.—By Cable.—The impression prevails here that the impending battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will occur before any material thaw takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog and render the movement of guns, ammunition and stores impossible until the roads harden.

Gift to State Normal.

President Charles D. Melver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, has announced the receipt from Mr. Carnegie of \$3,836 for furniture for the library at the college, to which he has previously given \$15,000. Mr. Carnegie gave Greensboro \$30,000 for a library, and it will be the only place in the country which will thus have two libraries as his gift. Speaking about what he desired the Legislature to give for the college, Mr. Melver said he only asked that it be placed wherever it was before the fire, with \$10,000 additional for improvements. The fire loss was more than \$100,000.

Flood Stage in Alabama Rivers.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—A flood stage is reported in several rivers in the State. The Warrior is now 55 feet at Tusculum and is expected to reach 60 feet. People living in the low lands there are moving out. At Demopolis the deluge shows 42 feet. At Montgomery the river is 25 feet. Much damage is reported at interior landings, and steamboats are unable to make scheduled time.